



AUDIT II

Country Report

SPAIN

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SPAIN

SUMMARY OF ENERGY AUDITING

Spain is split into Autonomous Communities, and in this sense, the promotion of RUE, the introduction of RES, etc., are different in each Community, as the responsibilities, which have been transferred from the Central Government to them.

From 1991 to 2000, the Spanish Energy and Industry Ministry has promoted the National Energy Plan, with the aim of reducing the energy demand, improving the energy efficiency, and assuring the energy supply by promoting the diversification of energy sources, increasing the renewable and domestic energy sources. This Plan has finished, and nowadays, the Government is developing the new National Energy Plan for the current decade. As the former Energy and Industry Ministry has disappeared, the responsibilities for Energy have been assumed by different Units in two different Ministries: the Ministry of Economy, and the Ministry of Science and Technology. This division has caused some problems, because the responsibilities are not clear, sometimes the people do not know who does what.

In February of 2002, a draft of a New Plan has been presented. Investments in gas and electricity networks, as well as in CHP plants will be one of the main objectives, in order to assure the energy supply. The final report for the energy policy has been presented in June 02.

Although there is not a final Plan for the Energy Policy in Spain, it is being developed at the moment, but there is a Promotion Plan for the Renewable Energies (30 December 1999), which defines the policy for the period 2000-2010, with the aim of reaching a 12% of primary energy consumption from Renewables by 2010.

Energy Audit Programmes

There are no specific energy audit programmes at National level.

Other Programmes related to Energy Auditing

There are no specific programmes related to energy auditing at National level.

Other Activities related to Energy Auditing

There are some regional entities that promote energy efficiency and RES, but there isn't specific information about that programmes.

SPAIN

Energy Audit Programme

Other Programme Related to Energy Auditing

Other Activity Related to Energy Auditing

Industrial plants with high energy intensity
Industrial plants
SME's
Private service / commercial sector
Public service sector
Apartment buildings
Small residential buildings
Others

Ongoing Programmes

Planned Programmes

Information on Programme Properties

	Name of the programme	Name of the programme
Status		
Administration		
EA models		
Auditors' Tools		
Training, Authorization and Quality Control		
Monitoring		
Audit Volumes and Results		
Evaluation		

Scale:

- +++ : very good information
- ++ : some information
- + : few information

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Disclaimer

The information contained in this report has been gathered from publicly available sources and through interviews. All efforts have been made to secure the veracity of the report; however the author(s) cannot guarantee the content.

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COUNTRY REPORT - SPAIN

1 Background and present national policy

1.1 Previous activities

Introduction

Energy auditing activities have been reported in Spain during 1980 with the establishment of building regulations and energy cost optimisation programmes in central administration buildings. The introduction of the National Energy Plan 1991 – 2000, that was approved by the Spanish Parliament in April 1992, was a crucial step towards the transition of a market-oriented approach to energy policy boosting the competition between the oil, gas and electricity sectors. The responsibility for Spain's energy policy is planned and addressed by the Ministry of Economy, and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings (IDAE) along with the Directorate for Energy Conservation and Technology participate in the national energy efficiency programmes and in energy and environmental planning, by providing both financial and technical assistance for the introduction of new energy technologies.

Another national programme introduced by Spanish government is the Energy Efficiency Plan (PAEE) 1993 - 1999. This plan has financed energy efficiency investments in industrial and building sectors and incorporates voluntary or mandatory subsidised energy auditing procedures as an integral part of an investment proposal. Furthermore, specific integrated action plans and policies on building and industrial sectors have been introduced and promoted in order to achieve improved energy efficiency, greater competition, energy diversification, security of energy supply, implementation of renewable energy programmes and minimisation of costs in electricity sector.

Activities of energy organisations

The purpose of establishing the Institute for Energy Diversification and Savings (IDAE) was the development and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes. Apart from providing financial and technical assistance for the introduction of energy technologies, IDAE has also provided advice to administrations and industries as well as information to consumers and organisation of training sessions, campaigns and seminars.

Apart from IDAE, several utilities have also been involved with projects set up by the Ministry of Industry and Energy. The main objective of these projects was to move the electricity consumption from peak loads to base loads through storage systems. On the regional level, ICAEN (the Energy Institute of Catalonia) has set up an integrated industrial energy programme called Energy Assessment Programme (PAE) that was addressed to the industrial sector and mainly SMEs for energy and water management, to the municipal and services sector for building energy efficiency and to all sectors for the promotion of CHP and RES applications. PAE contains free-of-charge preparatory, implementation and follow-up industrial energy auditing activities operated by ICAEN. More than 2,000 companies in Catalonia have already been audited within this programme.

The Association for Energy Research and Diagnosis (AEDIE) founded in 1986, is another non-profit association whose member associates and affiliates include different regional energy agencies and private businesses specialising in energy technologies. AEDIE's main purpose was to promote efficient energy use and power standardisation in energy-consuming devices. Since the Association for Energy Research and Diagnosis is a non-profit energy association, it was used to act as the bridge between public authorities such as MINER and private firms to carry out the policies and activities it was involved in. AEDIE through its wide experience on energy technologies have set numerous goals such as, the energy labelling for plants equipment and materials, their maintenance in close relation with professional trade associations, foundations, associates and institutions involved in energy issues, the co-operative development of scientific research projects and technical assistance for the manufacturing, testing, operation, standardisation and approval of power-consuming devices, and finally, the search for technical and financial support for the development or technological transfer of devices affecting power consumption and control.

In addition, another activity was initiated through the introduction of an Industrial and Environmental Technology Programme (PITMA), in the industrial sector. This programme was approved in 1989 and continued until 1996. The purpose of PITMA was to promote an industrial offer in the sectors of environment, goods and services as well as to favour energy efficiency measures favourable to increasing environmental requirements.

1.2 Present national energy policy

1.2.1 General goals

Spain is split in Autonomous Communities, and in this sense, the promotion of RUE, the introduction of RES, etc., are different in each Community, as well as the responsibilities have been transferred from the Central Government to them.

In Castilla y León for example, there are a legislation establishing subsidies for the substitution of equipments, introduction of RES, installation of CHP plants and Energy audits in buildings, industries and CHP plants. However, in other regions, the subsidies oriented to the energy efficiency and RUE, do not consider energy audits. Then, depending on the regions there are subsidies or not.

In Madrid, ITE (Inspección Técnica de Edificios = Technical Inspection of buildings) is mandatory for those buildings built before 1960, and for special buildings, with more than 20 years, which have been catalogued. It is not an audit in the sense of promotes improvements, but for detecting those problems which can make the building dangerous (the structure will be checked in order to avoid plunges, the roof, etc. but the heating or cooling installations are not included). This inspection does not consider energy matters.

In 1991 to 2000, the Spanish Energy and Industry Ministry has promote the National Energy Plan, with the aim of reducing the energy demand, improving the energy efficiency, and assuring the energy supply by promoting the diversification of energy sources, increasing the renewable and domestic energy sources. This Plan gives priority to RUE and RES.

This Plan has finished, and nowadays, the Government is developing the new National Energy Plan for the current decade. As the former Energy and Industry Ministry has disappeared, the responsibilities as for Energy have been assumed by different Units in two

different Ministries: the Ministry of Economy, and the Ministry of Science and Technology. This division has caused some problems, because the responsibilities are not clear, sometimes the people do not know who does what.

In February of 2002, a draft of the New Plan was presented. Investments in gas and electricity networks, as well as in CHP plants will be one of the main objectives, in order to assure the energy supply. The final report for the energy policy is expected to be shown in June 02.

It is expected as well the continuation of the current deregulation of gas and electricity markets, and they are thinking in a new way to calculate the price of the electricity taking into account the evolution of international markets. Therefore, it seems that the key issues by now are the distribution networks of electricity and gas.

Although there is not a final Plan for the Energy Policy in Spain, it is being developed at the moment, but there is a Promotion Plan for the Renewable Energies (30 December 1999), which defines the policy for the period 2000-2010, with the aim of reach a 12% of primary energy consumption from Renewables by 2010.

2 Energy Audit Programmes

There are not Energy Audit programmes in Spain at a National level. There are energy audits for those projects which ask for subsidies. Then depending on the kind and size of the project and the investment, energy audits can be requested. However, there are not National programmes for that.

3 Other Programmes related to Energy Auditing

There are no specific programmes related to energy auditing at National level.

4 Other Activities related to Energy Auditing

The entities listed below are in regions where energy efficiency and RES and RUE are well promoted.

IDAE acts at a national level in different sectors.

EVE is located in the Vasque Country, where they started the Energy certification procedures in buildings.

EREN works in Castilla y León, where the order that gives subsidies for Energy audits is working.

ICAEN is located in Catalonia, where there is an order which obliges to put solar panels for DHW in buildings. They have made energy audits in the industry in order to improve the energy efficiency in the region.

SODEAN is the OPET body which operates in Andalucía, in the South of Spain, where they are promoting actively renewable energies. They collaborate with Junta de Andalucía in many cases.